

## HOW TO CLEAR AWAY PIMPLES

Bathe your face for several minutes with resitol soap and hot water, then apply a little resitol ointment very gently. Let this stay on ten minutes, and wash off with resitol soap and more hot water, finishing with a dash of cold water to close the pores. Do this once or twice a day, and you will be astonished to find how quickly the healing resitol ointment soothes and cleanses the pores, removes pimples and blackheads, and leaves the complexion clear and velvety.

Resitol ointment and resitol soap stop itching instantly and speedily heal skin humors, sores, burns, wounds and chafing. Sold by all druggists.

## SOAP FOR BABY'S TENDER SKIN

The regular use of resitol soap is usually enough to prevent those distressing rashes and chafings to which most babies are subject. This is so, first, because resitol soap is absolutely pure and free from harsh alkali, and second, because it contains the resitol medication, on which so many physicians rely for skin troubles.

## GROWTH OF HOSIERY INDUSTRY.

15 Per Cent Increase Annually in United States for Some Years.

In a study of the hosiery industry of the United States, just completed by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, it is pointed out that since the war started there has been a great increase in the production of hosiery in this country, and that even before the war began there had been a steady increase of about 15 per cent annually for a number of years. One of the most noticeable results of the increased home production before the war started was the rapid decrease in imports. From 1909 to 1915 imports of cotton hosiery fell off from \$6,400,000 to \$3,000,000, or over 50 per cent.

This report by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce is entitled, "The Hosiery Industry," and is the second of a series of studies of the domestic industry, the first of which dealt with muslin underwear. The reports are prepared by the cost of production division of the bureau and are intended primarily for the assistance of Congress when tariff legislation is being considered, the work of the bureau in this respect corresponding to that of a tariff board. The original intention in preparing the report on hosiery was to make a corresponding study of conditions in Europe, but the war rendered such an undertaking out of the question.

The report as it stands, however, serves the very useful purpose of demonstrating that the hosiery industry in this country is in a pretty sound and healthy condition. One of the most important reasons assigned for this satisfactory state of affairs is the excellence of American seamless hosiery. This style of foot-wear is distinctly American. The knitting machines used in its manufacture have been brought to their present state of efficiency by American inventors, and their use is confined largely to this country. No less than 90 per cent of the hosiery manufactured here is seamless. Low cost of manufacture is the main reason for its position in the market.

The more expensive hosiery is full-fashioned. That is, it is made of shaped or fashioned pieces which are closed by sewing and stitching. It is a "top" or "back" style. While higher priced, it is more likely to fit perfectly. There was a time when all such hosiery came from abroad, and to-day practically all imported hose is full fashioned. It is the product upon which European knitters concentrated while Americans were perfecting the seamless article. Of late years, however, the American mills have pushed forward even in this line. Between 1909 and 1914 the imports of full-fashioned hosiery fell off heavily, partly on account of the growing popularity of the cheaper seamless product, but partly also because of the fact that the American full-fashioned stocking was brought quite up to the level of its foreign rival. The cheaper full-fashioned cotton hosiery forms the bulk of the imports at present. The only silk hosiery purchased from abroad now is the very high-class expensive stocking demanded for special occasions.

The study just completed by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce was made to include 73 establishments, located in 16 states. Of these mills, 55 earned manufacturing profits, and 18 had losses. The average manufacturing profit on net sales was 6.66 per cent, and the average manufacturing profit on capital employed in business was 11.56 per cent. The reasons for losses or insignificant profits in some mills is compared with more satisfactory results in other mills were studied in great detail by the bureau representatives and the conclusions reached form one of the valuable features of the report.

A marked tendency to sell directly to retailers is pointed out in the report. This tendency is particularly noticeable among western mills. At present a trifle over 51 per cent of the total net sales of the concerns visited are made through jobbers, about 4 per cent through commission houses, and 45 per cent direct to retailers. Less than 1 per cent are made abroad. The advantages and disadvantages of the different selling methods are dealt with in relation to cost and profit, and some interesting observations are made on points that have long been disputed in the trade. The report states that there are certain trade customs common to the whole hosiery industry, which have their effect on the manufacture and sale of hosiery. These customs are: cancellations, returns and allowances, extra dating, special discounts, etc. They have been prevalent for years, and as time goes on they are increasing rather than diminishing. All hosiery manufacturers could not sell on the practices, but they have taken every possible step to eliminate them, the report states.

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## ISSUE MAY WRECK CABINET

Asquith Ministry Is Near to Collapse Over Conscription

BRITAIN LOOKS TO LLOYD GEORGE

Crisis Is Acute as Ministers Hold Council—Press More Outspoken

London, Dec. 28.—Premier Asquith's foes are at last a unit for the purpose of forcing changes in the British cabinet, which held a council yesterday regarding measures of vital importance to the empire. David Lloyd George is mentioned as the man most likely to succeed should the present ministry fall.

Apparently all restraint in the expression of opinion has been thrown aside, and in the newspaper discussion charges of incompetence are being made in forceful terms.

Decisive action by the cabinet council on the conscription issue may save the prime minister and several of his colleagues from retirement, according to several of the newspapers. Despite previous optimistic reports, it was hinted in government circles that the Lord Derby recruiting campaign did not bring into the army the number of volunteers needed. The very fact that the government has not published the results apparently confirms this report. The cabinet council, it was generally understood, was called upon yesterday to meet the conscription issue squarely.

The conscriptionist advocates demand that there be no further side-stepping. The government should not attempt to evade responsibility, they asserted, by submitting the question to a general election. On the other hand the anti-conscriptionists pointed to the threats of the labor chiefs and the speech of the Irish leader, John Redmond, in Commons as indicating the danger facing the adoption of compulsory enlistment.

Unless the situation is met the leaders now in opposition to Premier Asquith expect to force the fight on the prime minister in Commons, reopening discussion of the Dardanelles and Balkan failures.

**Public Call for Lloyd George.** The Northcliffe, and other leading London papers, have rallied to the support of Lloyd George. The address of the minister of munitions to the trades unionists at Glasgow on Christmas day has centered attention upon him again. As did his recent "too late" criticism of the government.

"You can't haggle with an earthquake," was one of his striking phrases in urging the unionists to forget petty trade union regulations in helping win the war. "I appeal to you to lift up your eyes above the mists of distrust and suspicion and ascend to the heights of the greatest opportunity that ever opened before your class."

The minister told his hearers that the Russian retreat was not due to the superiority of the German soldier, but to the aid given by the German workmen to their brothers in the field.

**BERNHARDT IS CRITICALLY ILL, BUT MAY RECOVER**

Her Condition Not Hopeless, Although Actress Is Extremely Weak, According to Message from Paris.

New York, Dec. 28.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt is critically ill, but her condition is not entirely hopeless, according to a message from Paris received here yesterday by a motion picture company which has made several films of the actress. The message reads: "Bernhardt is sinking, but relative state condition not hopeless, although she is extremely weak."

The message was in answer to one sent from here asking for a definite statement concerning Mme. Bernhardt's condition.

**CONGRESS OPENS STRONG.** More Than Twice as Many Bills as at This Time Last Year.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Bill clerks of the House who are still working on the records of proceedings of the sessions up to the holiday recess, reported yesterday that the number of bills already introduced at the 64th Congress more than doubled the number of such measures presented in a similar period at the opening of the 63d Congress. During the first 12 days of the last Congress 3,230 bills were introduced. In the similar period during the present session there were 6,781 bills introduced, besides 153 resolutions.

**Blue-White and Yellow Paper.** The natural or yellow color of the paper on which The Globe is printed still causes comment and question among our many readers. It has already been explained that the paper in the past has been artificially whitened by means of an aniline dye from Germany. Since the dye can no longer be obtained, newspapers using large quantities of paper have been obliged to print on paper of natural hue.

The mixture of the white and yellow paper in the daily issue is due to the fact that both large and small rolls of paper are used in the process. The small rolls, containing white paper, are used in the daily issue, while most of the large rolls are of the natural tint. Some of the supply of all rolls of the blue-white paper will be exhausted and then the entire issue will be of the same color. On this point the paper is not to be long before other publications will be obliged to use it. The mills of the largest paper-producing company in America are now daily sending paper of the natural color. —Boston Globe.

## EDUCATION IN 1915.

Some Developments of Schools in the United States.

In striking contrast with the upheaval in Europe is the peaceful advance of education in the United States as recorded in the 1915 report of the commissioner of education.

**Educational Preparedness.** Educational preparedness is the dominant note of the commissioner's report. The rebuilding of systems of industrial education, whereby America's natural resources are to be conserved and developed through technical trade training, to the end that the nation may render highest service in the markets of the world; the establishment of stronger commercial courses in public high schools, designed to meet the new international trade situations involved in the opening of the Panama canal, the European war, the improvement of rural education, so that boys and girls in the country may have equal opportunities with boys and girls in the city, and that the significance of agriculture and country life in national well-being may be fully understood. These and other national problems wherein education plays a fundamental part are discussed in the report and progress during the current year outlined.

**More Democracy in Education.** In general, the report finds there has been a real increase during the year in progress toward that equality of educational opportunity which is essential in a democracy. This is indicated, declares Commissioner Claxton, in his introduction to the report, in "greater interest in the health and care of young children and in a better type of home education; in the revival of interest in the kindergarten as an integral part of the public school system; in increased appropriations for longer terms and better salaries for teachers, particularly in rural communities where school terms have been short and salaries of teachers have been small; in the enactment of school attendance laws in some of the states which have not until now had such laws; in the adoption of the larger unit of standards of required preparation for teachers in some states and in the extension of the means of preparing teachers in normal schools, in departments of education in colleges, and especially in teacher-training classes in high schools; in the increased attendance in high schools; in the differentiation of work and in the adjustment of courses of study in schools of all grades to meet the needs of children of varying ability and the vocational life of the communities."

**Reorganization of High Schools.** "Some progress has been made within the year in the reorganization of the 12 years of elementary and high schools on the basis of two equal periods of six years each. There is a better understanding of what college standards should be, and colleges are trying more and more to adjust themselves to these standards. This is made easier by the constant improvement of the public and private high schools and especially of the public high schools."

"The elevation of the standards of professional schools is due largely to the demand for higher standards in professional life. This has been accelerated by several surveys of professional schools made by some of the great educational foundations."

**Surveys.** "The demand for intelligent and comprehensive surveys of the equipment, administration, and work of individual colleges and schools and of state, county and city systems of schools continues. The purpose of these surveys is not to find fault, but to make an intelligent reorganization of the schools and their results to the people who support them and are served by them, and if possible to discover means of improving them and making them render a fuller measure of service. Within the year several very valuable surveys of this kind have been made, and more are now under way. The reports of these surveys already constitute a unique and valuable body of educational literature."

**Colonial Education Abroad.** In the foreign field, the report describes the experiments of European nations in education for colonial service, the importance of which has been enhanced by the war: Great Britain, with her universities and higher technical schools interested in preparing men for service in British India; France, in the "colonial school"; the Pan-American institute auxiliary to some of the universities, and the "School of Political Science," which lays special stress in its program upon colonial affairs; Holland, which makes special provision for study of administration in the East Indian colonies; and Germany, with the recently organized Hamburg Colonial institute and its elaborate program of studies covering colonial problems in every part of the world.

**The War and Education.** With regard to the war, Dr. Claxton declares: "The great war in Europe and the events connected therewith have called attention to the need of preparation for defense against possible hostile invasion and created a new interest in military education. The war has affected materially the schools in the countries directly engaged in it and in a smaller degree the schools of other European countries. The attendance at universities, colleges and technical schools has been much smaller than in former years. Funds formerly available for education are now turned in other directions. Yet it is encouraging to note that in some of the countries, at least, the appropriations for public education are little, if any, less than for years immediately preceding the beginning of the war. This shows the value which these countries attach to public education as an element of national strength."

**Colds Cause Headache and Grip.** LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE restores the system. Remember to call for full name. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c.—Ad.

**Prompt Relief** from the all-too-common ills of the digestive organs—weak stomach, torpid liver and inactive bowels—is found in the always safe, sure, quick-acting

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold Everywhere. In Bottles, 25c., 50c.

## UNITING THE AMERICAS

The Pan-American Congress 'Opens Its Sessions in Washington

1,500 DELEGATES ARE IN ATTENDANCE

Americanism One for All, All for One—Lansing

Washington, Dec. 28.—Vice-President Marshall, in the absence of President Wilson, yesterday welcomed the delegates of the South and Central American republics at the opening session of the Pan-American Scientific congress. In his brief address he declared the ideal of Pan-Americanism should be to prevent unjust interference in the affairs of the American nations and that the United States would be the first to resent such interference with any American country.

Secretary Lansing, as head of the governing board of the Pan-American union, welcomed the delegates in an address, in which he advocated a Pan-Americanism "one for all; all for one," and declared that Pan-Americanism was an expression of internationalism.

In behalf of the congress, its presiding officer, Eduardo Suarez, the ambassador from Chile, replied, referring generously to President Wilson's recent address to the American Congress in which he discussed Pan-American relations at length.

"Although representing only one of the republics," said Ambassador Suarez, "I am convinced that I am interpreting the thought and feeling of each and every one of them when I say the government of the United States completes the erasing with a friendly hand of the last traces of past misunderstandings and erroneous interpretations which had in former times clouded the horizon of America. No doubt there had prevailed before in the atmosphere of American foreign offices, uncertainties, misgivings and suspicions whenever the well inspired and unquestionably beneficial declaration by President Monroe was bandished in the United States with a view to practical application. There was lacking the precise definition of the meaning and extent of that memorable document and many of the weaker American nations seemed afraid and apprehensive whenever the news reached them of a possible practical application of its declarations."

"Thus, the Monroe doctrine might have been a threat so long as it was only a right and an obligation on the part of the United States. Generalized as a derivation from the Pan-American policy supported by all the republics in the continent as a common force and a common defense, it has become a solid tie of union, a guaranty, a bulwark for our democracies. All the republics of America are capable of setting up their own destiny, and all are unquestionably bound to serve in their turn as exponents of our civilization and progress."

"Let us, we delegates with the Latin soul, prove that we are equally capable of generating energy to insure the well being of human kind and that we are likewise able to assist with a contribution worthy of our brothers of Saxon America in the work of the Pan-American union to which we are invited by the engaging word of President Wilson and his secretary state. I request the congress that with all standing up, it shall join me in sending the homage of our respectful greetings to the president of the United States, who is to us the highest embodiment of the national entity of this republic." Enthusiastic response marked the conclusion of the ambassador's speech.

The following telegram from President Wilson to Director General John Barrett of the Pan-American union was received: "Please present my warmest greetings to the delegates to the Pan-American Scientific congress and extend to them on my behalf a most cordial welcome. It seems to me to be of the happiest omen that the attendance upon the congress should be large and the interest in its proceedings so great. I hope that the greatest success will attend every activity of the congress and that the intimate intercourse of thought which it produces will bind Americans still closer together throughout both continents alike in sympathy and in purpose."

**A German Disclaimer.** The extraordinary display of complicity in plots against the industries of the United States or in offenses in violation of law and order in this country has come at a time when almost every day brings the news of more arrests of conspirators by the federal authorities. The arrest at the week-end of Koenig, formerly high up in the services of the Hamburg-American steamship company, followed by the arrest of a clerk of the National City bank in New York, was undoubtedly the result of the collection of solid evidence showing that unlawful acts have been planned by these sympathizers with the Teutonic cause.

The German government takes a correct position in repudiating these plots against our domestic peace, and there is good reason for it to declare that it has no interest in such plots. It associates the German cause with lawlessness of thought, suggestion, or deed against life, property, and order in the United States is in fact an enemy of that very cause and a source of embarrassment to the German government notwithstanding anything he or they may believe to the contrary."

The German government is in a position to make that statement with official sincerity. There is no evidence in its official organs, or in the official organs of the German government, of any sympathy for the plots against the industries of the United States or in offenses in violation of law and order in this country.

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## TRIBUTES TO J. A. DE BOER.

Vermont Press Unite in According Him a High Place.

"Vermont's Loss in Mr. DeBoer's Death."

We have paid frequent tribute to Joseph A. DeBoer living. Now that he is dead, we could not say more than we said before, even if we could. We carried to him our regards while he could enjoy them. His was a grand life, which afforded constant inspiration. It was inspiring in its upward progress from a little immigrant boy forced to sell papers to take out a scanty living, to an enviable position at the head of one of the greatest insurance companies in the United States. His life was an inspiration in its constant striving toward grand ideals of manhood, lofty conceptions of citizenship and broad principles of patriotism. Every worthy cause found in him an earnest champion and an eloquent advocate.

We have hitherto referred to the valuable service to the cause of education in Vermont, performed by Mr. DeBoer in formulating the plan for the state's permanent school fund. He found the state had exhausted some of the money left in trust to the cause of Vermont education and that the taxpayers were simply taxing themselves for educational purposes to the amount of the interest and whatever else was needed, the situation being as though part of those trust funds had never existed—a method of dealing with trust funds that would not have tended to encourage additional bequests and gifts to the cause of Vermont education.

Mr. DeBoer was the father of the Vermont permanent school fund idea. No more fitting monument to his statesmanship and zeal could be provided than by keeping that fund sacredly intact, and adding to it in every possible way until it shall attain the handsome proportions he had marked out for it. Such a summation would be in keeping with his broad ideas regarding the cause of education as well as his conscientious regard for a sacred trust.

The story of Mr. DeBoer's life as to dates and details is told in connection with the announcement of his death in another column. But one can get no adequate conception of such a life as his from skeletal events that usually go to make up the average life. As well measure the life of a foot rule graduated to inches or count its petals to gain adequate comprehension of its manifold beauties or to catch something of its wonderful fragrance.

Life with Mr. DeBoer was a sacred trust. He lived in an atmosphere which breathed service and helpfulness, and uplifting influences. He had broad visions for the future of Vermont, and the Green Mountain state could ill afford to lose him in the full flush of vigorous manhood and usefulness. The only way in which we can partially make good his loss is to cultivate in others the vigorous and enviable qualities of manhood he exemplified and to promote in our commonwealth the lofty ideals of citizenship and patriotism he ever cherished.—Burlington Free Press.

**"Devoted to High Aims."** Vermont loses a strong man in the death of Joseph A. DeBoer of Montpelier, president of the National Life Insurance company and actively identified with public and educational matters in Vermont for over 30 years.

Mr. DeBoer held firmly to the belief that in public service the office should seek the man, which, in his distinguished activities for his community, county and state, was distinctly the case. Neither did his dignified and lofty conception of public duty prevent his serving the state in many important respects.

As delegate to county and state conventions, chairman of a state convention, representative and senator, head of the permanent school fund, principal of the Montpelier schools, president of the Montpelier Board of Trade, member of the committee to improve the state's book-keeping and legislative leader in matters keeping and finance, his services were of the most valuable character.

The rise of a poor boy, native of Holland, son of plain working folk, to the head of the greatest fiduciary institution in the state and one of the greatest in the country, is a striking example of opportunity of America. Mr. DeBoer once said: "If I were back in Holland to-day, if I had never come to this country, I either would be pitching fish off a small boat, or I would be standing with the reserves at the splendid salary of six cents a day instead of enjoying an evening with the sons of old Dartmouth."

Whether a man of his unusual abilities would have remained an obscure fisherman, even in Holland, is a question, but there is no question regarding his determined efforts to achieve an education, his wonderful capacity for work and his mastery of every problem to which he turned the attention of his wonderful intellect.

Working his way through school and college, teaching school, studying finance, working as an actuary, serving as secretary and vice-president and finally as president of the National Life, Mr. DeBoer gave every day evidence, not only of a powerful, clear and active mentality, but of a capacity for sustained effort seldom surpassed in business life.

Stricken over a year ago by an incurable malady, his fight against disease was of the same character as his life for over 30 years, strong, resourceful and resolute. Disease conquered, his grim victory being accomplished on Christmas morning, but the record of a life devoted to high aims and serious purpose remains.

Vermont to-day sorrow as a state and a people for Joseph A. DeBoer.—Rutland Herald.

**"Wonderfully Keen of Intellect."** Ordinary notices are cold, unresponsive things. A mere recital of the business, educational, political and public activities of Joseph A. DeBoer conveys no impression of the man as his friends knew him. Wonderfully keen of intellect, with results of knowledge stored in his mind, he possessed the quality of knowing and appreciating other men, and having a sympathy for their hopes and struggles.—Burlington Reformer.

**"Joseph A. DeBoer's Influence Will Survive."** Vermont will keenly feel the death of Joseph A. DeBoer, one of its most notable citizens, executive head of its principal fiduciary institution, who occurred at Montpelier Christmas morning, after a year of intense suffering, which he endured with splendid Christian fortitude. While Mr. DeBoer is dead in fact, it will be a long time, if ever, before his influence will have been lost.

Mr. DeBoer was a splendid example of the possibilities in this country, and in Vermont, of business success. Commerce is life and the seed of commerce is education, a youthful immigrant from Holland, he won for himself the highest scholastic honors and after devoting himself to the profession of teaching for a number of years he became connected with the National Life Insurance company and in the period from 1889 to 1902 he occupied successively important positions with that institution and for the last 13 years had been president of the company. He saw the organization multiply many times in strength and resources. To his magnificent mastery of detail and executive ability the growth of this, the largest organization in Vermont, is largely due.

Not only was Mr. DeBoer a captain of industry, but he was also a loyal and public spirited American citizen, devoting much of his time to public affairs. It is a matter of history that had he been actively a candidate he would have been elected governor of the state. But he was more willing to serve than to command. Thus it happened that while he was not adverse to assuming public responsibilities placed upon him the active seeking of high position was distasteful to him.

The highest type of citizen, a man whom any state would be proud to honor, is with us henceforth only in spirit—but what a magnificent heritage!—Rutland News.

**"His Influence Will Remain."** The passing of Joseph A. DeBoer removes from the capital and state a strong, virile personality, an active factor for all that is best in civic life and a character worthy of emulation, but he has left an influence which will long be felt—an influence that makes for better citizenship, increased civic pride and a fuller belief in humanity.

Possessed of a magnificent mind, a keen perception, a most unusual breadth of view and knowledge of men, he gave unstintingly of his time and effort for the betterment of the city and commonwealth, without remuneration or desire for political preferment, but solely out of love for the state, which held so high place in his heart, and true, sincere interest in his fellow man. No selfish motives ever dictated his actions. Had such been the case, he would have held the highest position within the gift of the people of Vermont.

He was never a seeker after office, believing that the office should seek the man, but was ever ready to serve the state in any capacity when a demand was made for his services and he gave freely of his valuable time to the adjustment of public affairs—and was invariably successful in whatever he undertook in this direction, just as he was successful in placing the organization of which he was the head in the foremost rank of financial institutions of this country.

His distinguished success was achieved through the force of merit, ability and character and the untimely ending of his career will be felt and mourned in every section of Vermont.

As a friend Mr. DeBoer's loyalty was unwavering, as a legislator his judgment was sound, as it was in all business affairs, his vast fund of information and his inimitable manner of relating his experiences and impressions made him a most delightful companion, and his thoroughly democratic attitude won for him the warmest regard of all privileged to meet him, in every walk of life. He was generous but unostentatious, his dignity was tempered with kindness and the nobleness of his character was evidenced by his thoughtfulness for others and his ever present desire for their happiness.

The story of Mr. DeBoer's life is in itself an inspiration. He demonstrated how obstacles could be overcome, what could be accomplished by application and determination, how a youth, handicapped by circumstances but filled with ambition, can rise to a high position, which, in itself, is a valuable legacy. His clean, honorable career is a shining example which may well be followed.

land, he won for himself the highest scholastic honors and after devoting himself to the profession of teaching for a number of years he became connected with the National Life Insurance company and in the period from 1889 to 1902 he occupied successively important positions with that institution and for the last 13 years had been president of the company. He saw the organization multiply many times in strength and resources. To his magnificent mastery of detail and executive ability the growth of this, the largest organization in Vermont, is largely due.

Not only was Mr. DeBoer a captain of industry, but he was also a loyal and public spirited American citizen, devoting much of his time to public affairs. It is a matter of history that had he been actively a candidate he would have been elected governor of the state. But he was more willing to serve than to command. Thus it happened that while he was not adverse to assuming public responsibilities placed upon him the active seeking of high position was distasteful to him.

The highest type of citizen, a man whom any state would be proud to honor, is with us henceforth only in spirit—but what a magnificent heritage!—Rutland News.

**"His Influence Will Remain."** The passing of Joseph A. DeBoer removes from the capital and state a strong, virile personality, an active factor for all that is best in civic life and a character worthy of emulation, but he has left an influence which will long be felt—an influence that makes for better citizenship, increased civic pride and a fuller belief in humanity.

Possessed of a magnificent mind, a keen perception, a most unusual breadth of view and knowledge of men, he gave unstintingly of his time and effort for the betterment of the city and commonwealth, without remuneration or desire for political preferment, but solely out of love for the state, which held so high place in his heart, and true, sincere interest in his fellow man. No selfish motives ever dictated his actions. Had such been the case, he would have held the highest position within the gift of the people of Vermont.

He was never a seeker after office, believing that the office should seek the man, but was ever ready to serve the state in any capacity when a demand was made for his services and he gave freely of his valuable time to the adjustment of public affairs—and was invariably successful in whatever he undertook in this direction, just as he was successful in placing the organization of which he was the head in the foremost rank of financial institutions of this country.